

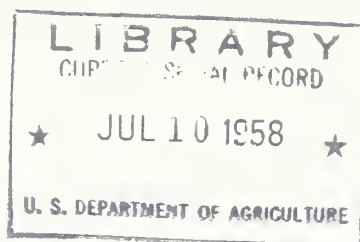
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

281.9
F76 Fm

FAS-M-9, Rev.

July 1958



Notes on

The Agricultural Economies of 17 European Countries

Foreign Agricultural Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contents

	Page
Austria.....	1
Belgium.....	3
Denmark.....	5
Finland.....	7
France.....	9
West Germany.....	11
Greece.....	13
Iceland.....	15
Ireland.....	17
Italy.....	19
Netherlands.....	21
Norway.....	23
Continental Portugal.....	25
Spain.....	27
Sweden.....	29
Switzerland.....	31
United Kingdom.....	33

The notes on these countries, which deal in sharply abbreviated form with the salient features of their agricultural economies, have been prepared by the European Analysis Branch, Foreign Agricultural Service, on the basis of information available as of June 1, 1958.

Austria

1. Farm population. About one-fifth of total population of 7,000,000.
2. Land use. Total area 31,924 square miles, about the size of Maine or South Carolina. Arable land (including vineyards and orchards) 21 percent of total area; permanent meadows and pastures (including alpine grassland) about 28 percent; forests 37 percent; other land 14 percent. About half the arable land is in grain.
3. Type of agriculture. General farming is predominant, with dairying the most important single source of farm income, and hog-raising next. Farms are mostly small. Mechanization of agriculture is very advanced, but less fertilizers are used than in most countries of Western Europe.
4. Principal agricultural products. Milk, meat, and eggs account for about 70 percent of total food production. Largest crop acreages are in wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes. Potatoes in addition to being staple food are important for feed. Sugar beets also an important crop.
5. Food consumption levels. 3,000 calories per person per day, slightly above prewar. The quality of the diet is about the same as before the war.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. About one-fifth of Austria's total food requirements met by imports. All cotton and almost all tobacco required come from abroad.
7. Trade. Fairly substantial imports of bread grain, feed grain, fats and oils, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Much of this has been supplied by the United States since the war, although in prewar times U. S. exports to Austria were negligible. Austrian exports of agricultural products are very small.
8. Agricultural policy. A high degree of food self-sufficiency and adequate farm incomes are the principal policy aims. Farm prices of the main agricultural products are either directly or indirectly supported. Marketing of most agricultural products is strictly controlled. Fertilizers and imported feed grains are also subsidized. Special government assistance is given to mountain farmers. Except for liberalized commodities, foreign agricultural trade is regulated by quantitative controls and internal marketing programs. Tariffs play a minor role in the control of foreign agricultural trade. Occasional export surpluses (e.g., butter) are subsidized.
9. Economic situation. Doubts about the economic viability of an independent Austria have been removed by postwar development of Austrian economy. In spite of many adverse circumstances, recovery, with U. S. help, has progressed steadily since end of the war. Economic progress was not impeded by the conclusion of the State Treaty in 1955 which entailed losses of invisible dollar earnings after the withdrawal of the American forces and payments to Russia for the return of former German property. In 1957, industrial production was more than twice the prewar level; agricultural production in 1956-57 was 23

percent above prewar. Due to sound monetary policies gold and dollar reserves rose from 9 percent of value of imports at the end of 1951 to 40 percent at the end of 1957. Austria has also a net credit position with the European Payments Union.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. In 1955 and 1956, dollar imports of several agricultural products, until then subject to quantitative restrictions, were liberalized. The principal liberalized commodities are: Cotton, rice, vegetable oils, oranges, lemons, tree nuts, canned fruit juices and canned fruits. However, other agricultural products of interest to U. S. agriculture, such as wheat, corn, lard and tobacco, remain subject to state monopoly control. Austria has bilateral agreements with a large number of countries, which work to the disadvantage of U. S. farm products.

11. U. S. - Austrian trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Austria

U. S. imports from Austria

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	18.5	16.7	Cheese	.12	.19
Cotton and linters	5.4	8.9	Bakery products	.04	.05
Fats, oils, oilseeds	4.1	1.9	Beer and wine	.02	.03
Tobacco	4.6	1.2	Chocolate	.07	.02
Meat & meat products	<u>1/</u>	.1	Hides and skins	.05	.02
Dairy products	.1	.1	Distilled oils	.04	.02
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	.4	.3	Tree & shrub seed	.02	.02
Food for relief <u>2/</u>	4.4	2.4	Drugs, herbs, etc.	.01	.01
Other	<u>.6</u>	<u>.7</u>	Other	<u>.04</u>	<u>.03</u>
Total agricultural	38.1	32.3	Total agricultural	.41	.39
Other	<u>37.3</u>	<u>35.6</u>	Other	<u>48.00</u>	<u>35.68</u>
Grand total	<u>75.4</u>	<u>67.9</u>	Grand total	<u>48.41</u>	<u>36.07</u>

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Belgium

1. Farm population. About one-tenth of total population of nearly 9,000,000.
2. Land use. Total area 13,000 square miles, a little larger than the state of Maryland. Of this, arable land is 33 percent (including orchards), permanent grassland 23 percent, forests 17 percent, other land 27 percent. Grain covers about 50 percent of arable land.
3. Type of agriculture. Natural conditions favor livestock raising. Most farms are very small, and extreme parcellation of land is further hindrance to efficient farming. Many small holdings belong to industrial workers and are largely operated by other family members. Very intensive cultivation, involving much labor and heavy application of fertilizers, produces outstanding crop yields per acre; very high milk yields per cow.
4. Principal agricultural products. Milk, meat and eggs account for two-thirds of value of total agricultural output. Wheat, oats, rye and barley are the important grains. Sugar beet production more than sufficient for domestic needs. Potatoes important for food and feed.
5. Food consumption levels. About 2,900 calories per capita per day, roughly the same as prewar but with a greater proportion of fruits, vegetables and livestock products.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Belgium depends on imports of food to the extent of about one-third of its requirements. Import dependence (food) is greatest for grains and fats. All cotton and citrus fruit, and most of the tobacco consumed are imported.
7. Trade. Highly industrialized Belgium is an importer of foodstuffs and raw materials and an exporter of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. It is among the good foreign markets for American farm products. The Netherlands is Belgium's most important trading partner, due in part to the existence of the economic union between the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg (Benelux).
8. Agricultural policy. Belgian agriculture has in the past been subject to less government control and assistance than that of European countries in general but recent years have brought increased intervention. The common Benelux tariff is moderate. However, a "directional" wheat price is supported through compulsory incorporation of domestic wheat in flour milled, and government sets "directional prices" also for milk, butter, pork and eggs. Fruit producers are assisted through controls on imports, sugar beet producers through a high tariff, and dairy farmers enjoy some limited subsidization. Protection against Dutch competition is provided through minimum price regulations concerning a number of farm products. A law of 1955, setting up an Agricultural Fund, gives general rules for the support of agriculture, and makes it possible for the government to apply price and income support measures more systematically than heretofore. It is also designed to further unification of Belgian and Dutch agricultural policies.

9. Economic situation. Belgium's economy is considered very sound and is operating at a high level of activity. With its great dependence on imports of raw materials for processing and re-export, it is sensitive to foreign economic developments. After reaching record levels in early 1957, the economy at the end of the year and in early 1958 showed signs of recession, and deflationary trends were judged more pronounced than inflationary ones. Gold and dollar reserves were up at the end of 1957 compared with mid-year figures, but at little below 1956 levels.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. In the summer of 1954 Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands published a common list of commodities freed from quantitative controls when imported from the dollar area, including such agricultural products as cotton, tobacco, coarse grains, citrus fruit, canned fruits, etc. Coarse grains have recently been placed under licensing again. For some products not on the liberalized list, licenses are granted freely. It goes without saying that commodities which are subject to protective measures as mentioned above are also subject to quantitative restrictions if imported from the United States.

11. U. S. - Belgian trade in 1956 and 1957.

		<u>Million Dollars</u>			
<u>U.S. exports to Belgium</u>				<u>U.S. imports from Belgium</u>	
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	82.3	53.3	Flax	1.3	1.1
Cotton and linters	24.6	42.0	Ossein	1.0	.9
Fats, oils, oilseeds	23.6	15.9	Nursery stock	.7	.9
Tobacco	8.7	8.4	Vegetables	.9	.8
Meat and meat products	2.2	1.9	Gelatin, edible	.8	.8
Dairy products	.8	.7	Meat products	.5	.5
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	14.6	15.6	Hides and skins	.3	.4
Food for relief <u>1/</u>	.1	.1	Bakery products	.2	.4
Other	<u>7.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>	Other	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total agricultural	164.8	144.8	Total agricultural	7.0	7.1
Other	<u>258.7</u>	<u>263.8</u>	Other	<u>293.8</u>	<u>261.3</u>
Grand total	<u>423.5</u>	<u>408.6</u>	Grand total	<u>300.8</u>	<u>268.4</u>

1/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Denmark

1. Farm population. Somewhat over one-fifth of the total population of 4,500,000.
2. Land use. Total area 16,576 square miles, less than a third the size of Iowa. Not quite two-thirds of area is land in rotation; permanent grassland and forest area each about one-tenth of total area. Of land in rotation, almost half is in grain; over a fourth in grass and green fodder; nearly a fifth in root crops.
3. Type of agriculture. Almost exclusively mixed farming, with major emphasis on livestock. Fairly large family farm predominates. Intensive application of manure and fertilizer has greatly increased natural fertility of soil. Most of processing and marketing of agricultural products and much of purchasing of farm requisites done cooperatively.
4. Principal agricultural products. Milk accounts for a third, hogs for a nearly a third, eggs and poultry for almost a tenth of gross farm income. Most crops used as feed. Enough breadgrain, sugar, vegetables produced for domestic consumption. Barley most important feed grain; both wheat and rye are important breadgrains.
5. Food consumption levels. Over 3,200 calories a day, slightly below pre-war. Composition good.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. With respect to food-stuffs Denmark is on export basis; the country's food production amounts to over 20 percent more than its domestic requirements. All cotton, tobacco, and citrus are imported, also large quantities of oilseeds (or oilcake and oils.) In an exceptional crop year grain exports have surpassed imports. Normally grain imports are substantial.
7. Trade. A strong competitor in markets for livestock products, Denmark is one of the world's largest exporters of butter, bacon and eggs, and has sizeable surpluses of other agricultural products. United Kingdom is Denmark's largest market. West Germany second in importance and United States has moved up to third place. Soviet Union has been buying some butter, pork, lard and beef on and off in recent years.
8. Agricultural policy. Protectionism plays little part in agricultural policies at present time. There is no regulation of production or subsidization of exports, though a bonus dollar system stimulates exports to dollar area. Prices of sugar and potato starch are so far only ones set by government. A certain stabilization of export prices for major farm products is achieved through export pooling arrangements. Domestic prices for these commodities correspond to average export prices. Tariffs are low. Quantitative restrictions, formerly very stringent, have been relaxed to the extent that about 66 percent of dollar imports are liberalized. A new grain policy, including import taxes on feed grains, is under consideration, and milling quotas for breadgrains are in effect.

9. Economic situation. Industrial production and national income have grown very slowly in recent years. In periods of high activity, rising consumption tends to outrun production, resulting in balance of payments problems. Restrictive measures applied to correct the situation and halt the drain on foreign exchange reserves tend to discourage needed expansion of investment and production. After application of such restrictive measures in 1957, the economy in early 1958 shows improved balance of payments, growing gold and dollar holdings, and seasonally rising production. However, low prices for Danish agricultural export products present a serious problem for the Danish economy.

10. Quantitative controls on U.S. agricultural products. In early 1958 coarse grains and certain dried fruits were added to the list of agricultural products which can be imported into Denmark from the dollar area without quantitative restrictions. Cotton, tobacco, various seeds, soybeans, rice, raisins, undressed hides and skins were liberalized in 1955. Wheat and canned and fresh fruits are important U.S. agricultural exports still subject to licensing.

11. U. S. - Danish trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Denmark

U. S. imports from Denmark

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	13.5	5.6	Meat products	15.4	22.5
Cotton and linters	2.1	5.0	Cheese	2.5	2.5
Fats, oils, oilseeds	10.8	14.3	Seeds, except oilseeds	2.4	2.3
Tobacco	8.2	9.0	Beer and wine	1.4	1.3
Meat and meat products	.2	.1	Dried blood	.2	.6
Dairy products	1.0	.4	Drugs, herbs, etc.	.3	.4
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	3.3	2.4	Hides and skins	.2	.4
Food for relief <u>1/</u>	.2	nil	Other	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Other	<u>4.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>			
Total agricultural	44.2	39.8	Total agricultural	23.4	31.6
Other	<u>39.0</u>	<u>47.4</u>	Other	<u>34.8</u>	<u>41.2</u>
Grand total	<u>83.2</u>	<u>87.2</u>	Grand total	<u>58.2</u>	<u>72.8</u>

1/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Finland

1. Farm population. About 40 percent (including forestry) of a total population of about 4,300,000.

2. Land use. Total area is 130,000 square miles, half the size of Texas. Arable land is barely 9 percent of the total, permanent meadows and pastures 2 percent, forests 69 percent, other land 20 percent. Forests, however, furnish much pasture. Of the arable land one-half is in grass and one-third in grains. Extensive regions of arable land are found only in the south and southwest of the country.

3. Type of agriculture. Natural conditions predestine agriculture in most of Finland for livestock farming, generally combined with forestry. Farms are small, and practically all owner-operated. The average arable land per holding is only 12 acres, but most Finnish farms include forest land. Well over half of the Finnish forest land is owned by farmers.

4. Principal agricultural products. Livestock products furnish 75 percent of farm income, dairy products alone over 50 percent. Pork production accounts for over 10 percent. Oats are the most widely grown grain, barley, wheat and rye are important too. Potatoes are grown everywhere. Sugar beet production is increasing. Cooperative processing and marketing of farm products are extensive.

5. Food consumption levels. Present food consumption in Finland is estimated at over 3,100 calories per person per day. Imports provide nearly 40 percent of food. Consumption of milk and butter is among the highest in the world, while fruit and vegetable consumption is low.

6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Finland has large deficits in food production. One-half or more of the breadgrains and about four-fifths of the sugar are imported. The country is usually about self-sufficient in livestock products, but imported feeds contribute to this output. A large share of the fruit consumed and all the cotton and tobacco are imported.

7. Trade. Products of the wood and woodworking industries provide 80 percent of Finnish exports, metal industries an additional 13 percent. Cheese is the only farm product exported regularly, but butter exports are currently substantial. Raw materials, machinery and transportation equipment account for 70 percent of all imports, food and beverages, etc., for 18 percent. The United Kingdom and the Soviet Union are the two most important trading partners.

8. Agricultural policy. Adverse climatic conditions and the need for increased self-sufficiency in food in case of emergency are reasons given for Finland's high degree of agricultural protection and many-sided price and marketing policies. Tariffs, some very high, price equalization fees, quantitative restrictions through licensing of imports, state monopoly of foreign trade in grains, export subsidies and government trading are the

chief means by which foreign trade in agricultural products is regulated. At times imports of essential farm products may be subsidized to keep the price down on items which affect the cost of living. To encourage production many farm products are subsidized or grown under contract at a guaranteed price. Farm prices are regulated in accordance with an annual farm income agreement between the government and the farmers. Resettlement under the Land Acquisition Act of 1945 of the 40,000 families who left territories ceded to the Soviet Union has been a primary objective of Finnish postwar agricultural policy.

9. Economic situation. The one-sided nature of Finnish exports and heavy dependence on imported raw materials make the Finnish economy very sensitive to economic fluctuations. As an aftermath of the period of reparations payments (1945-1952) to the USSR, a high level of costs prevails, which makes it difficult for Finland to compete in foreign markets, and inflationary tendencies persist. To relieve the situation, Finland in 1957 devalued her currency by close to 30 percent. She also entered into a multilateral trade arrangement with West European countries, under which so-called global quotas were established for many products. Some are open to the U.S., but none of these concern farm products of any importance.

10. Quantitative controls on U.S. agricultural products. Practically all U.S. farm products are subject to quantitative control. Prospects of liberalization in the near future do not appear bright.

11. U. S. - Finnish Trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

<u>U. S. exports to Finland</u>			<u>U. S. imports from Finland</u>		
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	8.1	1.9	Cheese	.25	.31
Cotton and linters	4.2	3.0	Meat products	.01	.01
Fats, oils, oilseeds	.5	1/	Bakery products	.01	.01
Tobacco	3.5	2.2	Feathers	nil	.01
Meat and meat products	1/	1/	Wool	.05	nil
Dairy products	nil	nil	Other	2/	2/
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	1.5	.1			
Food for relief 3/	1/	1/			
Other	1.0	.3			
Total agricultural	18.8	7.5	Total agricultural	.32	.34
Other	28.3	26.5	Other	47.99	39.73
Grand total	47.1	34.0	Grand total	48.31	40.07

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Less than \$5,000.

3/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

France

1. Farm population. About one-fourth of total population of about 44,000,000.
2. Land use. Total area 212,800 square miles, four-fifths the size of Texas, of which arable land (including vineyards and orchards) 38 percent; permanent meadows and pastures 24 percent; forests 21 percent; other land 17 percent. In 1956, grain covered 40 percent of arable land (45 percent if vineyards and orchards are excluded from arable land).
3. Type of agriculture. Mostly diversified, though France is world's largest specialized producer of wine. Farms, the majority owner-operated, are fairly large, judged by West European standards, but they are often badly fragmented. Agricultural resources have not been as intensively used in France as in the more densely populated countries of Western Europe, and there are therefore greater possibilities of expanding production. Mechanization increasing rapidly.
4. Principal agricultural products. Meat, milk, poultry and eggs account for about 60 percent of value of total food output. Chief grains: Wheat, oats, barley. Wine a major product. Potatoes (for food and feed) and sugar beets important, also oilseeds since the war.
5. Food consumption levels. About 3,000 calories per person per day, roughly same as before war. Consumption of livestock products above prewar.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Net imports of food and feed provide less than 5 percent of the caloric value of France's food supply. All of country's requirements for raw cotton and about two-fifths of its tobacco requirements come from abroad.
7. Trade. France is world's fourth largest importer of agricultural products, ranking close after West Germany. Main agricultural imports: Cotton, wool, fats and oils, wine, coffee, fruits and vegetables. Main agricultural exports: Wine, wool, and, in recent years, wheat and sugar. In 1957, about 49 percent of all agricultural imports came from the French franc area, and 35 percent of the far smaller agricultural exports went to that area.
8. Agricultural policy. Strongly protectionist. High tariffs and quantitative controls on imports from foreign countries; liberalization measures, suspended in 1952 and 1953, and then gradually re-introduced, were again suspended in June 1957. Imports from French franc area virtually unrestricted. Government monopoly control for tobacco, wheat, rice, corn, barley. Government-fixed prices or price-support programs for grains, sugar beets, oilseeds, wine, livestock, milk and dairy products, cider apples and pears, and various other products. Direct export subsidy programs in effect for wheat, wheat flour, sugar, meat, dairy products, and wine. Fund for Mutual Guarantee and Orientation of Agricultural Production established in 1955 with power to stabilize markets through purchase, sale, storage, export or import operations, and to promote production adjustments in line with market possibilities. Third Rural Investment Plan, 1958-61, to put increased stress on improving

agricultural productivity so as to make French products more competitive on world markets; it calls for larger production and exports, with some shift in emphasis from wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes to livestock products and feed.

9. Economic situation. Basically endowed with substantial resources and facilities for production and trade, France has been beset with political instability and insufficient popular support for temporarily painful economic policy to pave way for more balanced economic development. As a result, France's economic position continues precarious, despite great progress in output, consumption, and investment since the war. Foreign exchange situation improved in 1954 and 1955 but then deteriorated rapidly as result of freeze damage to 1956 crops, declining dollar aid, the Algerian war, the Suez crisis, and mounting inflationary pressures. With gold and dollar reserves down from \$1.8 to \$1.0 billion between mid-1956 and mid-1957, France suspended trade liberalization, devalued the franc by 20 percent, took various measures designed to contain inflation, and, in January 1958, obtained credits of \$665 million. But payments position already showing new signs of deterioration before grave government crisis of April-May, and worsened during it.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. All dollar agricultural imports strictly controlled. General policy is to give preference first to imports from French franc area, and second to imports from bilateral-trade-agreement partners. When a commodity is temporarily in short supply and cannot be bought in non-dollar areas, authorization to import the necessary quantities from the U. S. may be made; but when supply is sufficient, the imports are stopped.

11. U. S. - French trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

<u>U. S. exports to France</u>			<u>U. S. imports from France</u>		
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	56.6	16.1	Wine	12.9	13.9
Cotton and linters	52.6	47.3	Fats and oils	3.9	5.3
Fats, oils, oilseeds	12.0	10.0	Fruits, nuts, vegetables	6.8	4.7
Tobacco	3.8	4.8	Wool	4.2	2.5
Meat & meat products	.6	.6	Hides and skins	1.8	1.7
Dairy products	2.0	1/	Cheese	1.5	1.7
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	3.9	3.3	Molasses	1.4	1.4
Food for relief 2/	2.0	.4	Drugs, herbs, etc.	1.3	1.4
Other	<u>4.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>	Other	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Total agricultural	138.1	85.1	Total agricultural	38.7	37.9
Other	<u>417.4</u>	<u>500.1</u>	Other	<u>189.4</u>	<u>217.4</u>
Grand total	<u>555.5</u>	<u>585.2</u>	Grand total	<u>228.1</u>	<u>255.3</u>

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

West Germany

1. Farm population. About one-eighth of total population of approximately 53,000,000, including Western Berlin (but excluding the Saar).
2. Land use. Total area 94,700 square miles, about the size of Oregon. Thereof: Arable land (including orchards and vineyards) 35 percent; permanent meadows and pastures 23 percent; forests 28 percent; other land 14 percent. Grain covers more than half the arable land.
3. Type of agriculture. Diversified. Slaughter animals in 1956-57 accounted for 41 percent of total cash receipts, milk for 27 percent, grains for 11 percent. Farms are predominantly family-sized, medium to small in acreage, and often badly fragmented. Mechanization is well advanced. Fertilizer input is high.
4. Principal agricultural products. Livestock products in 1956-57 accounted for more than two-thirds of the value of food output, compared to little more than one-half in 1948-49. Chief grains: Rye, wheat, oats, barley. Potatoes important for both food and feed. Sugar beets greatly expanded compared with prewar. Oilseeds sharply up in last two years.
5. Consumption levels. Nearly 3,000 calories per person per day, about the same as prewar. Consumption of meat and milk still below prewar.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Imports provide one-third of calorie value of food supplies for West Germany, including Western Berlin, a proportion about the same as prewar for same territory, though population has been greatly increased by transfer of Germans from the East. All cotton and about two-thirds of tobacco consumed are imported.
7. Trade. An industrial country, West Germany trades manufactures for a good part of its food and raw material requirements. It is world's third largest importer of agricultural products, and one of American agriculture's four biggest foreign customers, ranking third in 1957. Principal imports: Wheat and feed grains, cotton, oils and fats, coffee, wool, tobacco. Agricultural exports are small, with hops, meat products, and beer the most important items.
8. Agricultural policy. Since its currency reform in 1948, West Germany has to a large extent restored a market economy. But, while all direct regimentation of production and consumption has been abolished, agriculture continues to be protected in significant degree. Thus, government fixes producer prices for grains, sugar beets, rapeseed, certain forage seeds, and subsidizes milk, eggs, flax, hemp, high-quality seeds. It uses flexible import controls and market regulation for grain, sugar, livestock and meat, fats and milk and dairy products; these import controls effected by government-supervised "Import and Stocking Offices," also in charge of a buffer-stocks program. There is market regulation by establishment of market areas for producers in specified regions, milk sheds, and the like: compulsory admixture for home-grown wheat, rapeseed, tallow; and protection for fruit and vegetables through tariffs and quantitative import restrictions. Consumer prices for sugar and milk are fixed.

A law passed in July 1955 authorizes programs designed to help agriculture achieve income parity with other sectors of the economy.

9. Economic situation. Since 1950, West Germany has experienced a boom in home investment, consumption and exports. Aided by stable political situation and absence of significant labor disputes, economic expansion proceeded at rapid pace. Gold and dollar reserves rose from 12 percent of the value of imports at the end of 1951 to 44 percent at the end of 1954, and 55 percent at the end of 1957, when they amounted to \$4.1 billion. The strong balance of payments position accounts for steps taken in recent years to free from exchange control bulk of imports from dollar area, and also has put West Germany in forefront of countries favoring early convertibility. Continuously large inflow of gold and foreign exchange in past two years a cause of concern to Germany and its trading partners.

10. Quantitative controls on U.S. agricultural products. Although great numbers of dollar products have been freed from exchange controls, relatively few items of much importance to U.S. agricultural export interests have been thus liberalized, notably cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, raw fats and oils, dried fruits (except raisins). Most other farm products remain subject to quantitative restrictions of one type or another if coming from the United States, and this in spite of fact that some of them, including oranges, raisins, canned citrus juices and concentrates, are liberalized for countries belonging to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Moreover, West Germany has bilateral trade agreements with many countries, often stipulating import quotas for major agricultural products - another indication that U.S. products are not receiving equal treatment.

11. U. S. - West German trade in 1956 and 1957.

<u>Million Dollars</u>					
<u>U. S. exports to West Germany</u>			<u>U. S. imports from West Germany</u>		
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	92.2	62.9	Meat products	6.7	5.7
Cotton and linters	70.6	147.3	Beer and wine	4.4	5.4
Fats, oils, oilseeds	79.7	82.7	Hops	1.7	3.0
Tobacco	43.0	46.8	Bones, bristles, feathers	3.4	2.8
Meat & meat products	8.1	7.9	Fats and oils	1.2	1.6
Dairy products	3.9	.3	Cocoa and chocolate	1.4	1.4
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	29.1	30.0	Drugs, herbs, etc.	1.7	1.3
Food for relief <u>1/</u>	19.3	10.9	Hides and skins	1.4	1.0
Other	<u>19.7</u>	<u>22.6</u>	Other	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total agricultural	365.6	411.4	Total agricultural	24.9	25.6
Other	<u>407.1</u>	<u>532.7</u>	Other	<u>466.2</u>	<u>566.5</u>
Grand total	<u>772.7</u>	<u>944.1</u>	Grand total	<u>491.1</u>	<u>592.1</u>

1/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Greece

1. Farm population. About half of total population of nearly 8,500,000.
2. Land use. Total area 51,200 square miles, approximately same as that of Alabama, but very mountainous. Arable land (including orchards and vineyards) about 26 percent of total area; 15 percent forest; 35-40 percent grazing land, most of it suitable only for sheep or goats; rest mostly wasteland. About three-fifths of arable land is in grains, over one-fifth in fallow.
3. Type of agriculture. Unspecialized for most part, with little integration of crop and livestock farming; but there are also many highly specialized farms where only one crop, e.g., tobacco or grapes (for currants or raisins), is grown. Farms are very small, production techniques generally primitive, though technological improvements have been substantial in recent years.
4. Principal agricultural products. Wheat is by far most important product, olive oil second. Sheep and goats provide two-thirds of milk and half of meat produced. Tobacco is chief export; other important export crops are dried grapes and cotton.
5. Food consumption levels. About 2,600 calories per capita per day, slightly above prewar, but still one of lowest levels in Europe. Consumption of livestock products low; of grain products, fruit and vegetables high.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Less than one-eighth of Greece's food requirements imported in recent years, chiefly wheat, sugar, livestock products, fish, and fats and oils. Wheat import requirements lower than formerly as result of higher production. Also, as result of large production increases, country now much more than self-sufficient in cotton, generally self-sufficient in rice.
7. Trade. Principal agricultural imports: Wheat, sugar, wool. Principal agricultural exports: Oriental tobacco, dried grapes, and cotton.
8. Agricultural policy. Protective tariffs on numerous agricultural products. Since devaluation of drachma in April 1953 no quantitative restrictions on imports of agricultural products except for wheat and wheat flour, which can be imported only by government. Imports of other agricultural commodities require licenses, but these automatically issued, providing deposit requirements met. Although all agricultural products except wheat and wheat flour can be imported by private traders under these procedures, relatively large proportion of the basic foods is imported by the government, through private traders on a bid basis. Government supports wheat, currant, raisin, and olive oil prices, providing for collection of part of crop at the "security" prices. Collateral loans, extended by Agricultural Bank on numerous crops, also help support prices by placing farmer in stronger bargaining position. Retail prices of basic foods subject to government control. Major problems of Greek agriculture are small amount of land available per farmer and low productivity, resulting in underemployment and low

standard of living; Government attempting to improve production techniques through more active extension service, loans for purchase of equipment, etc., and to expand areas on which intensive agriculture may be carried out, by means of drainage, flood control and irrigation.

9. Economic situation. Since 50 percent devaluation of drachma in April 1953 Greek economy has undergone marked expansion. Agricultural and industrial production and exports at record levels. Internal economic situation relatively stable, but gold and dollar reserves, which increased each year from 1953 through 1956, declined in 1957. Government plans to develop long term economic program to help solve basic problems of underemployment and low income getting under way slowly.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. Only products subject to quantitative import controls are wheat and wheat flour, still state-traded, but purchased principally from the United States.

11. U. S. - Greek trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Greece

U. S. imports from Greece

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	35.7	22.2	Tobacco	15.4	20.2
Cotton and linters	.4	4.5	Olive oil	1/	1.5
Fats, oils, oilseeds	11.4	8.0	Olives	1.1	1.1
Tobacco	nil	nil	Wool	.1	.4
Meat and meat products	1/	1/	Dried figs	.4	.3
Dairy products	.7	.9	Wine	.2	.2
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	1/	1/	Spices	.1	.2
Food for relief 2/	10.5	10.2	Cheese	.2	.1
Other	<u>3.8</u>	<u>.5</u>	Other	<u>.4</u>	<u>.3</u>
Total agricultural	62.5	46.3	Total agricultural	17.9	24.3
Other	<u>28.1</u>	<u>39.7</u>	Other	<u>4.4</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Grand total	<u>90.6</u>	<u>86.0</u>	Grand total	<u>22.3</u>	<u>29.1</u>

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Iceland

1. Farm population. Less than one-fifth of a total population of 165,000.
2. Land use. Total area is 39,800 sq. miles, the size of Virginia. Two-thirds of Iceland's surface is devoid of vegetation. Of the remainder, one-half has a vegetation of some agricultural value. Grass is the main crop by far. Land use statistics distinguish between manured grassland and gardens (140,800 and 3,000 acres, respectively, in 1954).
3. Type of agriculture. Livestock production predominates, with dairy cattle and sheep important. Dairying is expanding steadily. Measures to eradicate diseases introduced with imported sheep resulted in heavy reductions in sheep numbers during the 1940's, but the trend is again upward and sheep numbers are now the highest in 25 years. Grass, hay and silage, supplemented with herring and fish meal, are the main feedstuffs. There were 5,300 farms in 1952. Data on farm size have little meaning since much of the land is of little use agriculturally. Somewhat more than half of the farms are owner-operated. Tractors have come into common usage since World War II. Processing and marketing of farm products are generally cooperatively organized.
4. Principal agricultural products. Dairy products and meats are the main commodities produced for the market, and Iceland is self-sufficient in these products. Mutton accounts for two-thirds of the meat supply. Grains are grown only experimentally and potato production does not quite cover domestic consumption. Some vegetables are grown in the open, some in hot houses, heated with hot water or steam from the hot springs.
5. Food consumption levels and dependence on imports. The high food consumption level of about 3,200 calories per person per day is comparable with that of other North European countries. Consumption of milk is very high. Iceland is self-sufficient in livestock products but must import all grains, sugar and tree fruits, as well as fibers (except wool) and tobacco.
6. Trade. While Iceland traditionally exports some livestock products, especially mutton, wool and sheepskins, agricultural exports are now very minor. Fish and fish products account for well over 90 percent of all exports. Together with the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom are Iceland's most important trading partners.
7. Agricultural policies. Prices of major agricultural products are determined annually on the basis of cost and output studies. The marketing co-operatives are responsible for making these prices effective. There are consumer subsidies on milk, mutton, butter and potatoes. Agricultural exports are also subsidized. Imports of most farm products are strictly controlled. Fruit and vegetable imports are in the hands of a monopoly and tobacco is subject to state trading. The government grants aid in a variety of ways for the technical development of agriculture, for instance for land reclamation and eradication of livestock diseases.

8. Economic situation. The overriding importance of the variable fish catch and export possibilities for fish products makes the Icelandic economy very vulnerable. The postwar period has been one of rapid economic development; prices and wages have risen steeply and demand has outrun expansion of production. The balance of payments situation is, therefore, continually difficult. A series of measures to curb inflation temporarily checked the upward trend in late 1956 but prices were again edging up during 1957.

9. U. S. - Icelandic trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Iceland

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	.13	.81
Cotton and linters	nil	nil
Fats,oils,oilseeds	.07	.23
Tobacco	.04	.01
Meat & meat products	.01	nil
Dairy products	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Fruits,nuts,vegetables	.13	.45
Food for relief <u>2/</u>	nil	nil
Other <u>3/</u>	<u>1.48</u>	<u>1.51</u>
Total agricultural	1.86	3.01
Other	<u>9.72</u>	<u>7.21</u>
Grand total	<u>11.58</u>	<u>10.22</u>

U. S. imports from Iceland

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Wool	.93	1.16
Sheep & lamb skins	.33	.18
Other	<u>.01</u>	<u>.01</u>
Total agricultural	1.27	1.35
Other	<u>6.36</u>	<u>6.10</u>
Grand total	<u>7.63</u>	<u>7.45</u>

1/ Less than \$5,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

3/ Mostly livestock feeds.

Ireland

1. Farm population. Nearly two-fifths of total population of 2,900,000.
2. Land use. Total area 27,136 square miles, about half the size of Wisconsin. Of the total area, grassland accounts for about 57 percent; other crop land, for 10 percent; woods and forests, 2 percent; and other land (including rough mountain grazing areas), 31 percent. Grain covers about two-thirds of the other crop land.
3. Type of agriculture. Mixed, with heavy emphasis on livestock, which supply more than three-fourths of gross value of agricultural output. Farms are predominantly owner-operated, larger than average in continental Europe, and often fragmented. Farm machinery and modern farming techniques not so widely used as in other northwest European countries.
4. Principal agricultural products. Beef cattle and other meat animals accounted for 39 percent of gross value of farm output in 1956, milk for 23 percent, poultry and eggs for 10 percent. Chief grains: Oats, wheat, barley. Potatoes important for domestic use as food and feed, and for export as seed. Sugar beets also important crop.
5. Food consumption levels. About 3,400 calories per person per day, highest in Europe, and 5 percent above prewar. Grains and potatoes furnish nearly half the calories, an unusually large proportion for a northwest European country.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Net imports of food and feed provide between 5 and 10 percent of calorie value of total food supplies. All cotton and tobacco come from abroad.
7. Trade. By value, agricultural exports greatly exceed imports, and account for more than three-fourths of all exports. Agricultural imports represent about one-fourth of total imports. Principal agricultural imports: Feedstuffs (including feedgrains), wheat, fruits and vegetables, tea, cocoa, tobacco, wool. Agricultural exports consist chiefly of beef cattle and meat; horses, beer, wool, milk and dairy products, and eggs are also export items of some importance. About four-fifths of the agricultural exports go to United Kingdom.
8. Agricultural policy. Protective. Agriculture well sheltered by tariffs and quantitative restrictions on imports, and preferential treatment for exports to United Kingdom, which favors products from Ireland as well as Commonwealth countries. State trading for wheat, corn, grain sorghums, sugar, butter. Fixed guaranteed prices for wheat, and compulsory admixture domestic wheat in grist. Barley prices also fixed. Sugar beets grown under contract with Irish Sugar Company, sole processor of beets. Butter exports subsidized as part of support program for milk. Prices for cattle and sheep sent to Britain for fattening supported by United Kingdom. Minimum prices for Grade A hogs delivered to Irish bacon factories guaranteed by Irish government. To reduce expenses, the government has recently reduced subsidies and price

supports for wheat, feed barley, hogs and butter. Fruit and vegetable prices supported by seasonal import restrictions. Potato exports handled by semi-official marketing agency.

9. Economic situation. Expansion of Irish economy is difficult because of the poverty of its natural resources and the drain on its human resources through emigration which for years has offset the natural increase in population by drawing from the economically-active age groups. Great progress made since war in the small industrial sector. But since increases in industrial production require increases in imports of industrial equipment and raw materials, and since agriculture, the major source of exports, has been slow to develop, Ireland has had heavy trade deficit, only partly offset by invisible earnings and emigrants' remittances. After rising sharply in 1955, the trade deficit dropped in the next two years, largely as a result of restricted imports in 1956, and increased exports of cattle at higher prices in 1957. In latter year, balance of payments even showed a small surplus.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. Exchange controls on dollar products relaxed late in 1954, but permission to import still necessary. Moreover, many farm products cannot be imported and/or exported from any source except under license from Minister for Agriculture (grains, dairy products, meat, soybeans, flaxseed, etc.), Minister for Industry and Commerce (wheat flour, wheat products), or Revenue Commissioners (tobacco). Duty preferences granted to many farm products from British Commonwealth, removal of quantitative restrictions on many imports from countries belonging to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in accordance with OEEC liberalization program, extension of OEEC liberalization to Spain, and continuing dollar shortage are factors tending to work to disadvantage of U. S. farm products.

11. U. S. - Irish trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Ireland

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	9.2	1.3
Cotton and linters	.5	.6
Fats,oils,oilseeds	.7	.2
Tobacco	6.3	7.6
Meat & meat products	.1	1/
Dairy products	nil	1/
Fruits,nuts,vegetables	2.4	1.8
Food for relief 2/	nil	nil
Other	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total agricultural	20.6	12.7
Other	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.9</u>
Grand total	<u>28.8</u>	<u>21.6</u>

U. S. imports from Ireland

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Meat products	1.2	1.9
Live animals	2.6	1.0
Wool	1.0	.8
Beer	.1	.1
Fruit juices	.1	.1
Bakery products	1/	.1
Other	<u>.1</u>	<u>1/</u>
Total agricultural	5.1	4.0
Other	<u>2.5</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Grand total	<u>7.6</u>	<u>8.4</u>

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Italy

1. Farm population. Somewhat under two-fifths of total population of about 48,500,000.
2. Land use. Total area 116,000 square miles, about same as Arizona. Arable land (including orchards, vineyards and fallow) 52 percent of total area; permanent meadows and pastures 17 percent; forest 19 percent; other 12 percent. About half of sown area is in grains.
3. Type of agriculture. Extremely varied as to crops, methods of cultivation and types of farm enterprise, ranging from highly-commercialized and mechanized farms of Lombardy plain to technically-primitive, extensively cultivated estates of south. Some of large estates have been expropriated and the land redistributed to formerly landless laborers under the land reform program.
4. Principal agricultural products. Livestock products account for about 35 percent of the value of total food production. Wheat, by far the most important grain, occupies over two-thirds of total grain acreage; next corn, rice. Italy is world's second largest producer of olive oil (after Spain). Fruit and vegetables are principal export crops.
5. Food consumption levels. About 2,700 calories per capita per day, a little above prewar. Composition of diet also slightly better than prewar, but consumption of livestock products still low.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Little more than 5 percent of Italy's food requirements normally imported, principally meat, dairy products, durum wheat, fats and oils. Wheat, formerly the major food import, now is surplus, except for durum. Cotton supplies mostly imported. Larger exports than imports of tobacco.
7. Trade. Italy is a major importer of cotton and wool, important exporter of fruit, nuts, vegetables, rice and wine.
8. Agricultural policy. Protective tariffs on numerous agricultural products. Agricultural imports subject to quantitative restrictions, except most of those from European Payments Union countries and associated areas (including all countries of the sterling bloc), and a few liberalized from dollar area. Imports of breadgrains and tobacco are handled by government monopolies. Prices of a number of important agricultural products are supported either by means of government price fixing (wheat, rice, sugar beets, hemp and tobacco), or by intervention of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives in the form of voluntary pooling arrangements, usually without government financial assistance (coarse grains, dry legumes, olive oil, certain types of cheese, butter, silk cocoons). Excise taxes levied on certain competing oils also help to support olive oil prices. The fixed prices for wheat apply only to the portion compulsorily pooled. Prices of soft wheat, sugar beets, and rice have in recent years been reduced somewhat to

lower production, whereas durum wheat prices raised somewhat to encourage production. Problem of serious underemployment in agriculture and low standard of living of rural population has been attacked by land redistribution program, begun in 1950, long-term investment program for Southern Italy, and increased emigration. Ten-year program for development of employment and income in Italy (Vanoni Plan) is basis for Italian economic policy.

9. Economic situation. Economic conditions in Italy are good as evidenced by large increases in industrial production, somewhat slower increases in agricultural production, and by steady increase in national income. However, per capita income is still low, and progress in overcoming basic problem of unemployment and underemployment and low standard of living of large part of population has been slow. Balance of payments position much improved in recent years. Gold and dollar reserves increased by 20 percent in 1957, now third highest in Europe.

10 Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. Cotton and inedible tallow are the only important agricultural imports from U. S. not subject to quantitative restrictions. In general, licenses for imports of U. S. agricultural products are granted only if the products are considered essential and are not available in Italy or from EPU countries.

11. U. S. - Italian trade in 1956 and 1957. 1/

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Italy

U. S. imports from Italy

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	16.2	20.3	Cheese	11.7	10.5
Cotton and linters	56.0	98.1	Fruits & vegetables 2/	10.4	10.2
Fats,oils,oilseeds	32.4	43.5	Wine	8.5	9.2
Tobacco	4.9	4.5	Olive oil	4.3	5.3
Meat & meat products	3/	3/	Nuts	3.8	3.0
Dairy products	18.3	10.2	Fats and oils 4/	2.2	2.7
Fruits,nuts,vegetables	1.6	1.2	Wool	1.0	1.6
Food for relief 5/	25.3	29.0	Tobacco	1.5	1.3
Other	<u>5.6</u>	<u>7.1</u>	Other	<u>6.0</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Total agricultural	160.3	213.9	Total agricultural	49.4	48.7
Other	<u>359.6</u>	<u>445.1</u>	Other	<u>164.3</u>	<u>195.3</u>
Grand total	<u>519.9</u>	<u>659.0</u>	Grand total	<u>213.7</u>	<u>244.0</u>

1/ Not including trade with Trieste.

2/ Mostly tomato products.

3/ Less than \$50,000.

4/ Except olive oil.

5/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Netherlands

1. Farm population. About 13 percent of population totaling 11,000,000.
2. Land use. Total area 13,125 square miles, a little larger than the state of Maryland, of which arable land (including truck crops, orchards, bulbs) 35 percent; permanent grassland 36 percent; forests 7 percent; other land 22 percent. Grain acreage 45 percent of arable land.
3. Type of agriculture. Dutch agriculture is highly developed and specialized, due to density of population, nearness to markets of other industrialized nations, and easy transportation by river and sea. Farms are small to medium-sized, and are generally family-operated. Dutch farmers work their land intensively and, in addition, convert imported feedstuffs into livestock products for domestic consumption and for export.
4. Principal agricultural products. Milk, meat and eggs account for about three-fourths of total agricultural production. Chief grains: Rye, wheat, oats, and barley. Potatoes very important for food, feed, and starch. Sugar beets also important. Export specialties: Vegetables, bulbs.
5. Food consumption levels. About 2,900 calories per person per day, quantitatively and qualitatively similar to prewar average.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Dutch food imports amount to about one-fourth of requirements. Main deficits are in grains, fats and protein feed. Cotton, tobacco, citrus and dried fruit are all imported.
7. Trade. The Netherlands is important as an importer, processor, and exporter of agricultural products. It competes with American agriculture in markets for livestock products, and at the same time constitutes one of the very important outlets for American exports of grains, including flour, cotton, tobacco, fruits and fats. Horticultural exports are valuable. Belgium and Germany are the most important trading partners.
8. Agricultural policy. Netherlands agriculture is subject to a system of control, flexible enough for constant adjustment to changing external and internal conditions. The aim is to keep agriculture remunerative (in spite of the large number of small farms) through efficient production and low costs; to keep the price of foodstuffs relatively low and competitive in foreign markets; and to keep production in line with existing outlets. There has been a general relaxation of controls in recent years, but the legal basis and administrative framework for intervention still exists. The Netherlands is currently increasing its subsidization of milk production as a consequence of export difficulties for dairy products. The common Benelux tariff is low for most agricultural products.
9. Economic situation. The Netherlands economy has shown remarkable recovery and expansion since World War II. Industry and agriculture are operating at a high level of activity and the country has regained its position as a leading nation in world trade. Greatly dependent on foreign trade, Netherlands owes its prosperity in part to the high level of economic activity in Western

Europe. However, due to a high level of domestic consumption and investment, the Netherlands in 1956 had a substantial balance of payments deficit, the first in recent years, and gold and dollar reserves declined somewhat. Fiscal and monetary measures to check this trend began to have an effect in the third quarter of 1957 and have since been relaxed.

10. Quantitative controls on U.S. agricultural products. In the summer of 1954, Netherlands and Belgium published common list of commodities that could be imported free from quantitative controls from dollar area; agricultural products thus liberalized include, among others, cotton, tobacco, feed grains, canned fruits. It is claimed that Netherlands has now liberalized imports of farm products from dollar area to same extent as from countries belonging to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, except for those U.S. products that enjoy an export subsidy. Wheat, oranges, raisins and prunes, and lard are among non-liberalized commodities. For some products not on the liberalized list, licenses may nevertheless be freely granted.

11. U. S. - Netherlands trade in 1956 and 1957

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Netherlands

U. S. imports from Netherlands

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	110.5	61.3	Meat products	25.2	29.5
Cotton and linters	20.1	29.7	Nursery stock	11.3	11.8
Fats, oils, oilseeds	72.6	80.8	Cocoa and chocolate	8.4	6.7
Tobacco	15.1	16.0	Wool	2.5	3.1
Meat and meat products	10.9	9.3	Beer, wine, tea	2.4	3.1
Dairy products	.2	.2	Drugs, herbs, etc.	1.4	2.2
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	26.0	21.8	Fats, oils, oilseeds	1.4	1.8
Food for relief <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	Cheese	1.8	1.7
Other	<u>17.3</u>	<u>19.3</u>	Other	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Total agricultural	272.7	238.4	Total agricultural	62.1	68.3
Other	<u>287.1</u>	<u>309.5</u>	Other	<u>102.3</u>	<u>97.0</u>
Grand Total	<u>559.8</u>	<u>547.9</u>	Grand Total	<u>164.4</u>	<u>165.3</u>

1/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Norway

1. Farm population. Less than a fifth of total population of some 3,500,000.
2. Land use. Total area - 119,100 square miles - about twice the size of Florida. Agricultural area is less than 5 percent of the total; forests 24 percent; "other area" over 70 percent, mostly unproductive land. Of the agricultural area, grassland accounts for 74 percent.
3. Type of agriculture. Norway's mountainous topography and northerly location seriously limit agricultural pursuits. Its small agricultural area is primarily devoted to livestock farming. Most farms are small or medium-sized and farming is often combined with fishing or forestry. Considering the natural obstacles, mechanization is well advanced and Norway ranks high in the use of fertilizer.
4. Principal agricultural products. Dairying accounts for about 40 percent of total farm receipts; output of other livestock products is also important and covers domestic requirements. Potatoes are produced in sufficient quantity for domestic needs, but the country produces only about one-tenth of its breadgrain requirements.
5. Food consumption levels. About 3,100 calories per person per day, or about the same as prewar, with a high consumption of fish, milk and cheese.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Excluding exported marine oils, Norway's food output is somewhat over half of its food requirements. Some 90 percent of all breadgrains consumed and all sugar, citrus and dried fruits are imported. Feed imports are substantial. For cotton and tobacco Norway also depends entirely on imports.
7. Trade. Norway is greatly dependent on foreign trade. Shipping is an important foreign exchange earner. Pulp and paper, fish and marine oils, and base metals provide major exports; manufactures, fuels, and foodstuffs are major imports.
8. Agricultural policy. Norwegian agricultural policy aims at self-sufficiency in livestock products, and encouragement of output of products in deficit, especially grain. Income objectives for farmers are attained with the aid of considerable intervention, i.e., fixed prices for some products (cereals, milk, dairy products), subsidies and marketing regulations for others. Price levels to be aimed at for a number of agricultural products are determined in negotiations between the government and the farmers' organizations, and are based on a specified desirable relation between estimated total returns and total costs. A government monopoly guarantees an outlet for all grain at fixed minimum prices and also handles grain and feed imports. Norway's import duties on agricultural products are rather high and quantitative controls for domestically-produced products extensive.

9. Economic situation. The level of economic activity in Norway in late years has been high, with favorable conditions in most branches of trade and industry. In early 1958 the recession began to make itself felt, however. Unemployment, so far very low, began to increase, and there was a slow-down in the rise of production. Since shipping provides close to one-half of Norway's foreign exchange earnings, recent declines in freight rates and freight volume have caused an adverse trend in the balance of payments, but a tightening of import restrictions does not seem to be considered called for.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. Until 1956 all U. S. farm products were subject to quantitative restrictions. Successive liberalizations have since freed many U. S. products, including such important commodities as cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, citrus fruit, dried fruits, hides and skins, and tallow. Apples and pears may be imported under a global quota during certain months. Price and quality as well as bilateral trade agreement commitments determine the extent to which U. S. grains will be purchased by the grain monopoly.

11. U. S. - Norwegian trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Norway

U. S. imports from Norway

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	13.7	7.2	Cheese	.32	.27
Cotton and linters	1.0	3.1	Casein	.10	.26
Fats, oils, oilseeds	3.7	4.5	Beer	.07	.12
Tobacco	5.5	4.8	Bakery products	.13	.09
Meat & meat products	.4	.4	Meat products	.02	.06
Dairy products	nil	nil	Drugs, herbs, etc.	<u>1/</u>	.04
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	6.4	5.0	Fats and oils	.05	.03
Food for relief <u>2/</u>	nil	<u>3/</u>	Other	<u>.08</u>	<u>.05</u>
Other	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>			
Total agricultural	32.9	26.0	Total agricultural	.77	.92
Other	<u>60.6</u>	<u>59.3</u>	Other	<u>70.54</u>	<u>59.10</u>
Grand total	<u>93.5</u>	<u>85.3</u>	Grand total	<u>71.31</u>	<u>60.02</u>

1/ Less than \$5,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

3/ Less than \$50,000.

Continental Portugal

1. Farm population. About half of total population of nearly 8,300,000.
2. Land use. Total area 34,240 square miles, a little larger than that of Maine. Arable land about 40 percent of total area; 10 percent orchards and vineyards; 28 percent woodlands and forests (in part used also as pasture); 22 percent other land (in part pasture and rough grazings). Nearly three-fifths of arable land is in grains, one-fourth fallow.
3. Type of agriculture. Ranges from intensively cultivated small holdings with wide variety of crops, in the north, to the extensively cultivated large holdings of the south, in which grains and pulses are grown under dry farming conditions. Sheep and goats numerous as in other Mediterranean countries. Agricultural methods mostly primitive.
4. Principal agricultural products. Grains, olive oil, wine. Chief grains: Wheat, corn and rye, all used as breadgrains. Livestock products account for only about one-third of total food production.
5. Food consumption levels. Some 2,400 calories per capita per day, low even for a European Mediterranean country, but somewhat above prewar. Low consumption of dairy products and meat, high consumption of fish, fruit and vegetables.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. A little more than one-tenth of Portugal's food requirements imported in recent years, chiefly wheat, sugar, and fats and oils. Entirely dependent on imports for cotton and tobacco.
7. Trade. Main agricultural imports: Cotton, sugar, wheat, oilseeds, coffee, wool and tobacco. Only important agricultural export is wine; chief exports are cork and sardines.
8. Agricultural policy. Protective tariffs on many agricultural products. Agricultural imports subject to quantitative restrictions, except most of those from countries belonging to Organization for European Economic Cooperation; no significant liberalization of agricultural imports from dollar area has occurred. Imports of grains, sugar and meat are monopolized, and imports of several other agricultural commodities closely controlled by the competent corporative organizations. Imports from colonies receive preferential treatment, and plans being made to form escudo customs union. Producer prices for wheat fixed. Prices of a number of other products supported by organizations that are part of the corporative system into which all producers have been organized. At the same time, ceiling prices for a number of basic foods are in force. Government attempting to increase agricultural productivity through irrigation, reforestation, and internal resettlement programs, now under Six-Year Economic Development Plan begun in 1953, and expanded agricultural extension services.

9. Economic situation. With low productivity and modest resources at home, and with its colonies largely undeveloped, Portuguese economy can support only low standard of living. Within these limits, economic situation in Portugal on whole has developed favorably in recent years, though some slowing down in 1957. Gold and dollar reserves are large, ratio of reserves to imports one of highest in world; but some decrease in 1957, when balance of payments in deficit first year since 1949. The government's six-year economic development plan is exerting favorable influence, though Portuguese conservative policy makes rate of expansion slow. Second six-year development plan, now in planning stage, will probably call for appreciably larger investment.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. Only dollar agricultural products freed from exchange controls are hops, live animals, certain relatively minor animal products and some canned foods. Though wheat and tobacco also appear on liberalization list, they remain subject to direct or indirect monopoly control by government.

11. U. S. - Portuguese trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Portugal

U. S. imports from Portugal

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	10.6	4.0	Wool	.8	1.0
Cotton and linters	5.7	9.6	Wine	.8	1.0
Fats, oils, oilseeds	.1	1/	Figs and fig paste	.6	.3
Tobacco	3.2	2.9	Olives	.1	.3
Meat and meat products	.1	1/	Vegetables	.2	.2
Dairy products	.3	1/	Beeswax	.1	.1
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	1/	1/	Olive oil	.2	1/
Food for relief 2/	3.8	2.9	Other	.2	.4
Other	.1	.3			
Total agricultural	23.9	19.7	Total agricultural	3.0	3.3
Other	19.9	26.3	Other	21.3	19.0
Grand total	43.3	46.0	Grand total	24.3	22.3

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Spain
(including Canary Islands)

1. Farm population. About one-half of total population of about 29,500,000.
2. Land use. Total area 194,200 square miles, about the size of Utah and Nevada combined. Thereof, in rough figures: Arable land (including orchards, vineyards, and cultivated but not uncultivated fallow) 39 percent; permanent meadows and pastures, wooded and unwooded (including uncultivated fallow) 47 percent; other land (including forest not classified as wooded pasture) 14 percent. Grain covers nearly two-fifths of arable land, olive groves and vineyards nearly one-fifth, and cultivated fallow more than one-fourth. Nearly one-tenth of land in crops is irrigated.
3. Type of agriculture. Mediterranean, for most part. Extensive use of grain/fallow rotation, widespread cultivation of vines, olives, nuts, large number of sheep and goats. Large, often underdeveloped estates in central and southern Spain contrast sharply with the many small, commonly fragmented and often over-cultivated farms throughout the country. Farming methods generally primitive.
4. Principal agricultural products. Grains, tree and vine crops; livestock products relatively unimportant, judged by West European standards. Chief grains: Wheat, barley. Chief fruits: Olives for oil (Spain is world's largest producer); grapes for wine; oranges, Spain's most important export item.
5. Food consumption levels. Little more than 2,500 calories per person per day for Spain, excluding Canary Islands, still considerably below the average for the five years preceding Spain's Civil War. Diet poor in livestock products, rich in fruits and vegetables.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Self-sufficient in food in good crop years. Heavily dependent on imported cotton, though production greatly increased in recent years, now covering nearly half of requirements. Tobacco imports two-fifths or more of total supplies.
7. Trade. Spain's major agricultural import is cotton; other import items include wheat and oil (in poor crop years), feedgrains, coffee, tobacco, and, with improving standard of living, livestock products. Chief agricultural exports are fruits and vegetables; oranges alone normally account for about 15 percent of total exports; tomatoes, wine, olive oil, olives, bananas, and almonds for more than 20 percent.
8. Agricultural policy. Strongly protectionist. High tariffs, quantitative restrictions, exchange regulations and bilateral trade agreements used to control imports and exports. Practically all imports of agricultural commodities are handled on a call-for-bids basis by the government or by semi-governmental organizations--food chiefly by the government's General Commission for Supply and Transport, cotton by the National Cotton Center, and tobacco by the State Tobacco Monopoly. Compulsory acreage quotas and fixed farm prices for wheat, and no sales permitted except to National Wheat

Service. Price supports also for other grains and dry legumes; compulsory cultivation of feedgrains and other fodder crops, and minimum quota of live-stock per hectare also enforced in some regions on large farms. Acreage allotments for rice, guaranteed price only for rice grown thereon. Minimum producer and maximum consumer prices for olive oil, and fixed prices for oil-seeds and oil, domestic or imported, sugar beet and cane, cotton, and tobacco. Wine prices supported by Wine Surplus Purchasing Commission. Long-term programs to raise agricultural productivity include land reclamation, irrigation and settlement, land consolidation, soil conservation, reforestation, and development of agricultural extension services.

9. Economic situation. Spain's economy has expanded rapidly in recent years, partly as a result of American aid programs, but inflationary pressures are severe, foreign exchange situation very tight. Gold and dollar reserves nearly exhausted. Partial devaluation of peseta and unification of exchange rates in spring of 1957 but some special rates again in force and free market rate well above official rate.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. Import licenses and exchange permits required for all imports from all foreign countries alike. With foreign exchange so short, discrimination in granting licenses and permits arises primarily in connection with problem of financing imports. Trade and clearing agreements have facilitated, for example, importation of cotton from such countries as Egypt, Mexico and Brazil. Effects of dollar shortage on Spanish purchases of U. S. farm products have been alleviated by U. S. aid and sales for pesetas.

11. U. S. - Spanish trade in 1956 and 1957. 1/

Million Dollars

<u>U. S. exports to Spain</u>		<u>U. S. imports from Spain</u>			
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	3.9	6.6	Olives	17.2	19.5
Cotton and linters	39.3	14.7	Olive oil	8.9	3.1
Fats, oils, oilseeds	82.6	43.7	Wine	2.5	2.6
Tobacco	3.1	2.0	Paprika	2.5	1.8
Meat and meat products	11.9	13.3	Fruits and vegetables <u>2/</u>	.8	.9
Dairy products	3/	nil	Nuts	.1	.8
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	1.5	.1	Cocoa and chocolate	.7	.3
Food for relief <u>4/</u>	20.9	19.2	Hides and skins	.4	.3
Other	<u>2.8</u>	<u>.1</u>	Other	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total agricultural	166.0	99.7	Total agricultural	34.2	30.7
Other	<u>87.4</u>	<u>100.1</u>	Other	<u>30.1</u>	<u>27.6</u>
Grand total	253.4	199.8	Grand total	64.3	58.3

1/ Not including trade with Canary Islands 2/ Except olives

3/ Less than \$50,000

4/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Sweden

1. Farm population. About one-fifth of total population of about 7,400,000.
2. Land use. Total area 158,400 square miles, about size of California. Of the total area, cultivated land is 9 percent; permanent grassland 3 percent; forest land 54 percent; other 34 percent.
3. Type of agriculture. Sweden, an industrial country with high standard of living, has well-developed, diversified agriculture. Grass is most important crop, and the highly developed dairy industry is most important single source of farm income. Mechanization made rapid advances in Sweden during and after the war, while labor force declined. The family farm prevails. Agricultural area of typical farm is not large but farming is frequently combined with forestry. Farmers are well organized, and their cooperative enterprises predominate in field of processing and marketing of agricultural products.
4. Principal agricultural products. Dairy products rank first, followed by meat and eggs. Oats and fodder roots are important feed crops. Food crops include wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets. Oilseed production has developed during past decade from a negligible to an export crop.
5. Food consumption levels. About 3,100 calories per person per day, same as before the war. Composition good.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Sweden depends on imports for less than 10 percent of its food requirements. Wheat and butter are exported in substantial quantities in some years, also some pork. All cotton, citrus, and dried fruits, and practically all tobacco are imported.
7. Trade. United Kingdom and West Germany are Sweden's largest suppliers and export markets, with Norway and United States next in importance. Most important exports are products of forestry industries, followed by metals. Fuels, agricultural products and textiles are important imports. For U. S. agricultural products Swedish market is of very moderate significance.
8. Agricultural policy. Sweden has a comprehensive agricultural policy, aiming at an income for farm population of same level as that of comparable non-farm groups through programs of modernization of agriculture and regulation of prices and at near self-sufficiency in food production. For products subject to present price and marketing system (grains, legumes, sugar beets and sugar, oilseeds, fats and oils, meats and live animals, milk, dairy products and eggs) goal prices as well as ceiling and floor prices were set in 1956 for a 3-year period. There will be no quantitative restrictions on imports, unless prices fall below floor level. In that case former monopolistic import-export organizations may be re-activated. Grain Trade Association at the beginning of each crop year sets a redemption price for domestic wheat and rye, unsold by the following April 1.

9. Economic situation. The Swedish economy has been operating at a high level of activity in recent years, reflected in high income, investment and consumption, and a tight labor market. In early 1958 the recession began to be felt, however, and unemployment is causing concern. The discount rate has been reduced and building licenses are being granted more freely to encourage employment. Gold and dollar holdings are at about the same level as a year ago.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. There are no quantitative restrictions on commodities under the price and marketing system (see 8 above), unless prices fall below the fixed floor level. Cotton, rice, corn, oilcake, dried and canned fruits, fruit juices, hides and skins are also liberalized. Apples and pears are subject to seasonal control, while other fresh fruits can be freely imported if payment is made in "transit dollars." For these a premium of a few percent is paid.

11. U. S. - Swedish trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

U. S. exports to Sweden

U. S. imports from Sweden

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains and preparations	1.4	3.1	Bakery products	.27	.36
Cotton and linters	6.5	19.2	Drugs, herbs, etc.	.11	.33
Fats, oils, oilseeds	2.3	.3	Meat products	.17	.26
Tobacco	10.6	11.7	Rapeseed oil	.15	.13
Meat and meat products	2.0	1.5	Berries	.08	.07
Dairy products	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	Vegetables	.02	.07
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	15.8	12.7	Cheese	.03	.05
Food for relief <u>2/</u>	nil	nil	Beer and wine	.03	.05
Other	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>	Other	<u>.12</u>	<u>.12</u>
Total agricultural	41.5	50.4	Total agricultural	.98	1.44
Other	<u>140.0</u>	<u>179.3</u>	Other	<u>107.86</u>	<u>117.16</u>
Grand total	<u>181.5</u>	<u>229.7</u>	Grand total	<u>108.84</u>	<u>118.60</u>

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

Switzerland

1. Farm population. About 15 percent of total population of 5,020,000.
2. Land use. Total area 15,940 square miles, about twice the size of Massachusetts. Thereof: Arable land 7 percent; permanent meadows and pastures 22 percent; alpine (rough) pastures 24 percent; forests 23 percent; other land 24 percent. Grain covers over 60 percent of the arable land.
3. Type of agriculture. Natural conditions in Switzerland favor grassland farming which takes form, primarily, of dairying. Farms are small and often fragmented, but well mechanized and fairly well fertilized.
4. Principal agricultural products. Dairy products are by far the most important source of farm income. Including beef produced, Swiss cattle account for more than 60 percent of total food production. Hogs are next in importance. Livestock products, in all, account for four-fifths of Switzerland's food output. Among other products, fruit and wine lead in value, followed by grains and vegetables. Wheat is the most important grain.
5. Consumption levels. About 3,100 calories per day, approximately same as prewar. Composition of diet among best in Europe.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Somewhat less than half of Switzerland's food requirements are secured by imports. All its cotton and most of its tobacco supplies are also purchased abroad.
7. Trade. Agricultural imports consist chiefly of grains, wool, cotton, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, and vegetable oils. Cheese is only agricultural export of importance.
8. Agricultural policy. Swiss agricultural policy aims at halting decline in farm population, and securing high degree of food self-sufficiency. This policy implies strong protection since costs of production are high. Tariffs on agricultural products are moderate. But the government has authority, which it uses, to limit imports of such products, levy supplementary duties, compel importers to buy surplus domestic products, and even embargo imports temporarily. With exception of bread grains, the import trade is left to private firms which are mostly organized in trade associations and which collaborate closely with government. Prices of bread grains, potatoes, sugar beets, milk and other dairy products are fixed by government; those of many other agricultural products are directly or indirectly regulated by it.
9. Economic situation. The development of Swiss economy since the war has been less spectacular, but more regular and more balanced, than that of other European countries. Standard of living is among highest in Europe. Employment, output and national income has shown moderate but steady progress over the years. Switzerland's balance of payments remains favorable. Swiss gold and dollar reserves at end of 1957 amounted to 90 percent of the value of its imports, and Swiss franc is one of strongest currencies in world.

10. Quantitative controls on U. S. agricultural products. Switzerland has no special currency restrictions on imports of agricultural or non-agricultural products from the dollar area, but, as already stated, imports of agricultural products are generally subject to stringent quantitative import controls in connection with domestic farm price support programs. These controls may be used as means of promoting Switzerland's trade with third countries and so may discriminate against imports from United States.

11. U. S. - Swiss trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

<u>U. S. exports to Switzerland</u>			<u>U. S. imports from Switzerland</u>		
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	13.5	9.4	Cheese	6.5	6.7
Cotton and linters	12.1	14.7	Drugs, herbs, etc.	1.7	2.5
Fats, oils, oilseeds	3.5	4.4	Cocoa & chocolate	.8	1.0
Tobacco	9.4	10.6	Hides and skins	.2	.3
Meat & meat products	2.4	3.7	Vegetables	.2	.3
Dairy products	1/	.5	Flavoring extracts	.3	.2
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	11.4	12.3	Meat products	1/	.2
Food for relief 2/	nil	1/	Bakery products	.1	.1
Other	3.8	4.2	Other	.6	.2
Total agricultural	56.1	59.8	Total agricultural	10.4	11.5
Other	159.0	175.2	Other	166.7	158.5
Grand total	215.1	235.0	Grand total	177.1	170.0

1/ Less than \$50,000.

2/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

United Kingdom

1. Farm population. About 5 percent of total population of 51,700,000.
2. Land use. Total area 94,200 square miles, or slightly less than the area of Oregon. Of the total, arable land accounts for 29 percent; permanent grass for 22 percent; rough grazings for 28 percent; forests for 6 percent; other land for 15 percent. Grain in 1957 covered 42 percent of arable land, temporary grass 36 percent.
3. Type of agriculture. Mainly combined livestock and crop farming. Emphasis is on dairying in many sections. British farms are fairly large in comparison with those of other European countries, well over half are operated by tenants, and the workers employed are nearly all hired labor. In the more productive areas, farming is highly mechanized.
4. Principal agricultural products. Meat animals accounted for 32 percent of farm sales in 1956-57, milk and dairy products for 26 percent, poultry and eggs for 14 percent. Milk marketed for fluid consumption primary product of dairying. Principal grains: Barley, wheat, oats. Potatoes important chiefly for food. Sugar beets also an important food crop.
5. Food consumption levels. About 3,200 calories per person per day, slightly above prewar average. Milk consumption well above prewar and, since end of rationing in summer of 1954, meat consumption has recovered to exceed prewar.
6. Dependence on imports of agricultural products. Imports provide almost two-thirds of the calorie value of food supplies, as compared with more than three-fourths before war. All supplies of cotton and tobacco are imported.
7. Trade. Imports consist mostly of food and raw materials, exports mostly of manufactures. Britain is world's largest importer of agricultural products. In 1957 about 54 percent of agricultural imports came from British Commonwealth and 10 percent from United States; in same year United Kingdom ranked first among foreign buyers of U.S. farm products. Principal agricultural imports: Wheat and other grains, wool, dairy products, tea, meat, oils and fats, cotton, rubber, tobacco.
8. Agricultural policy. Protective of domestic and Commonwealth agriculture, latter by preferential treatment of imports from Commonwealth. Government guarantees domestic farm prices, generally through a deficiency payment system that permits free or partly free price formation in wholesale markets, for wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, fat cattle, fat sheep and lambs, fat hogs, milk, eggs, and wool. It also makes various production grants and subsidies, notably subsidies on fertilizer and lime and on beef calves, bonuses for TB-free herds, and grants for plowing up grassland that has not been cultivated for three or more years. Consumer subsidy on bread eliminated September 1956; subsidy on milk cut sharply in 1956-57. Retail prices fluid milk government-fixed. Marketing of milk, wool, eggs, hops, potatoes, and hogs regulated in all or part of country by producer Marketing Boards with statutory powers. Sugar beets grown under contract with British Sugar

Corporation. Tariffs and some quantitative import restrictions are main form of protection for fruits and vegetables.

9. Economic situation. Britain's postwar economic history has been one of full employment and marked increases in production but also rising prices and periodic balance of payments crises. Latest run on sterling following French devaluation in August 1957 and rumors of German revaluation reduced official gold and dollar reserves at end of September to only \$1.85 billion. Late that month, Bank rate was increased to 7 percent, highest in years, and in October Britain drew \$250 million of Export-Import Bank credit. Since then balance of payments has improved. By end of April 1958, official gold and dollar reserves up to \$2.91 billion, largest since June 1954. Bank rate lowered twice in 9 weeks to $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent in May. Inflationary pressures, strong in 1955, have been moderated during past two years, but wage-price spiral still causing concern.

10. Quantitative controls on U.S. agricultural products. Many farm products, if imported from dollar area, are still subject to strict license and exchange controls, among them fruit, meats, dairy products, and eggs. But dollar grains, oilseeds and oils, oilseed cake and meal, animal fats except butter, dry beans, peas, and lentils, and some other farm products may now be imported under Open General License. Dollar cotton may be imported under Open Individual License--that is, without quantitative restriction but subject to individual importer licensing and recording.

11. U. S. - United Kingdom trade in 1956 and 1957.

Million Dollars

<u>U. S. exports to United Kingdom</u>			<u>U. S. imports from United Kingdom</u>		
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grains & preparations	139.8	140.0	Cocoa & chocolate	7.5	4.1
Cotton and linters	79.3	144.3	Wool	4.2	2.4
Fats, oils, oilseeds	32.2	43.4	Live animals	2.0	2.1
Tobacco	111.0	128.4	Beer, wine, tea	.9	1.6
Meat & meat products	3.3	4.3	Bakery products	1.3	1.5
Dairy products	1.4	.1	Fruits, nuts, vegetables	1.5	1.4
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	30.7	18.2	Fats and oils	1.1	1.1
Food for relief <u>1/</u>	.2	.1	Hides and skins	1.5	1.2
Other	<u>24.0</u>	<u>21.9</u>	Other	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Total agricultural	421.9	500.7	Total agricultural	24.4	20.4
Other	<u>469.5</u>	<u>589.0</u>	Other	<u>697.4</u>	<u>735.8</u>
Grand total	<u>891.4</u>	<u>1,089.7</u>	Grand total	<u>721.8</u>	<u>756.2</u>

1/ Exported by individuals and private agencies.

